

KAMELIN, V.P.

New methods of tapping. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 9 no.7:22-24
'56.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener tresta Gor'khimles.
(Tree-tapping)

(The flow of oleo-resin from tapped trees was greatly increased by
treating the incisions with H_2SO_4 or $CaOCl_2$.)

KAMELIN, V.P.

Tree tapping with the use of lime chloride. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.
prom. 14 np. 426-28 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Trest "Kirkhimleszag,"
(Turpentining)

VYSOTSKIY, A.A.; KAMELIN, V.P.; SHUTOV, A.F., nauchn. red.;
GANSHINA, L.F., red.

[Chemical action during tapping and turpentining] Khi-
micheskoe vozdeistvie pri podsochke i osmolopodsochke.
Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t informatsii i tekhniko-
ekon. issledovanii po lesnoi, tselliuloczno-bumazhnoi, de-
revoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshl., i lesnomu khoz., 1964.
(MIRA 17:12)
19 p.
1. Kirovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnoy pro-
myshlennosti (for Vysotskiy). 2. Trest "Kirkhimleszag" (for
Kamelin).

KAMELINA, O.N., akusherkha (selo Idzha Krasnoyarskogo kraya)

My work in the collective farm maternity hospital. Fel'd. i akush.
23 no.3: Mr. '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(HOSPITALS, GYNECOLOGIC AND OBSTETRIC)
(MIDWIVES)

IGIELSKI, Jerzy, mgr inz.; KAMEŁSKI, Kazimierz, mgr

Application of computing machines in theoretical calculations
for ship design. Bud. okretowe Warszawa 7 no.12:415-416 D
'62.

1. Stocznia im. Komuny Paryskiej, Gdynia.

KAMELYAGIN, A.

Prompted by practice. Fin.SSSR 23 no.5:66-67 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya Gosstrakha po Severo-Kazakhstanskoy
oblasti.
(Virgin Territory--Insurance)

KAMEN', B. I.

USSR/Electricity - Electric Drive
Torque

Jan 52

"The Obtaining of a Torque Independent of Speed
Under Laboratory Conditions," B. I. Kamen',
Engr, Novocherkask Polytech Inst

"Elektrichestvo" No 1, pp 56-59

Describes a system which permits one to obtain
the characteristics of a 3-wire dc generator
(which are not available in many laboratories)
with a differentially compounded generator by
introducing an emf in the shunt winding circuit.

201T10

USSR/Electricity - Electric Drive
(Contd)

Jan 52

The system is useful for obtaining const load
torque in laboratory tests of circuits for elec
drive control. Submitted 25 May 51.

201T10

15-57-5-7145

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 201 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kamen', B. I.

TITLE: Installation of Secondary Elevators With Quadratic
System of Control in Imeni Artem No. 1 Mine (Vvod v
deystviye vtoroy ocheredi pod'yemnoy ustankovki shakhty
im. Artyoma No 1 s perevodom na kvadratichnuyu sistemmu
upravleniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novocherkas. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Nr 33/47,
pp 265-271

ABSTRACT: The author describes the installation of the secondary
elevator system in the Artem No. 1 shaft. This ele-
vator system had operated four levels of cages before
the war. It was powered by two low-speed direct-
current motors of 665 kw each, fed by two motor-
generator groups with a common flywheel. After the

Card 1/3

15-57-5-7145

Installation of Secondary Elevators (Cont.)

war it proved possible to assemble only one motor-generator group and one motor. It was therefore necessary to use two-level cages temporarily. The following difficulties arose in connection with electrical parts when the secondary system of the elevators was introduced into use: 1) the efficiency of the new motor proved to be lower than that of the remaining motor at the same nominal power, voltage, and rpm. It was therefore necessary to balance the load between the motors; 2) the commutator of the principal generator became overheated and some of its blades were locked. There was danger that the apparatus would fail. The load was balanced between the motors during the changing of the cable and cages. The problem consisted of getting both motors to develop an identical torque at identical current. This was achieved by equalizing the voltages in idling by regulating the starting current of the new motor by means of varying the supplementary resistance. In view of the inaccuracy of the control apparatus, the elevator was transferred to the quadratic system of control. The author describes the reconstruction

Card 2/3

15-57-5-7145

Installation of Secondary Elevators (Cont.)

and operation of the control system, the principle of the safety devices for stopping the elevator, and the design of the potential regulator and of the voltage stabilizer. He also describes difficulties encountered in actual use of the elevator and other inadequacies of the apparatus.

Card 3/3

I. D. G.

KAMEN', Boris Iosifovich, inzh.

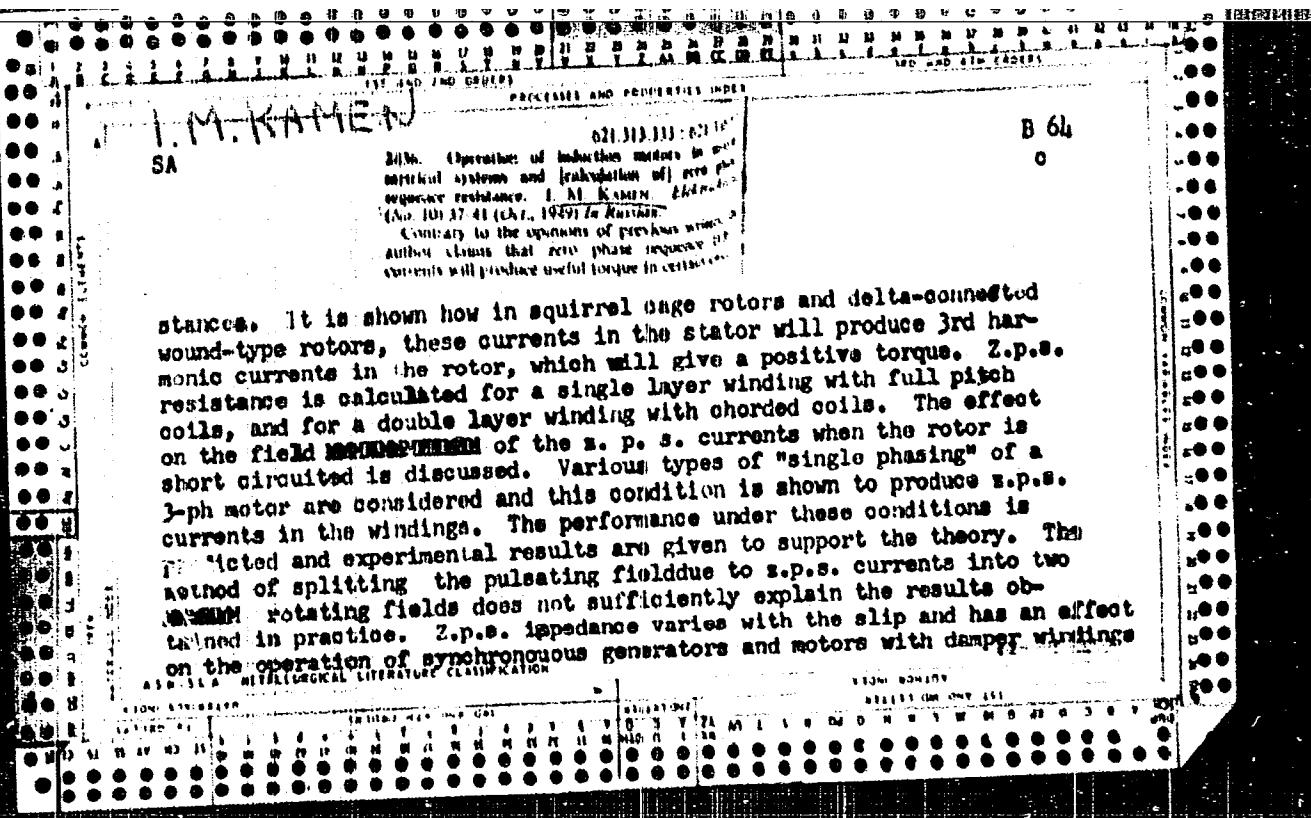
Protection against the origination of fires during short-circuits
to ground of the contact network in mines. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.5:547-552 :62. (MIRA 15:5)

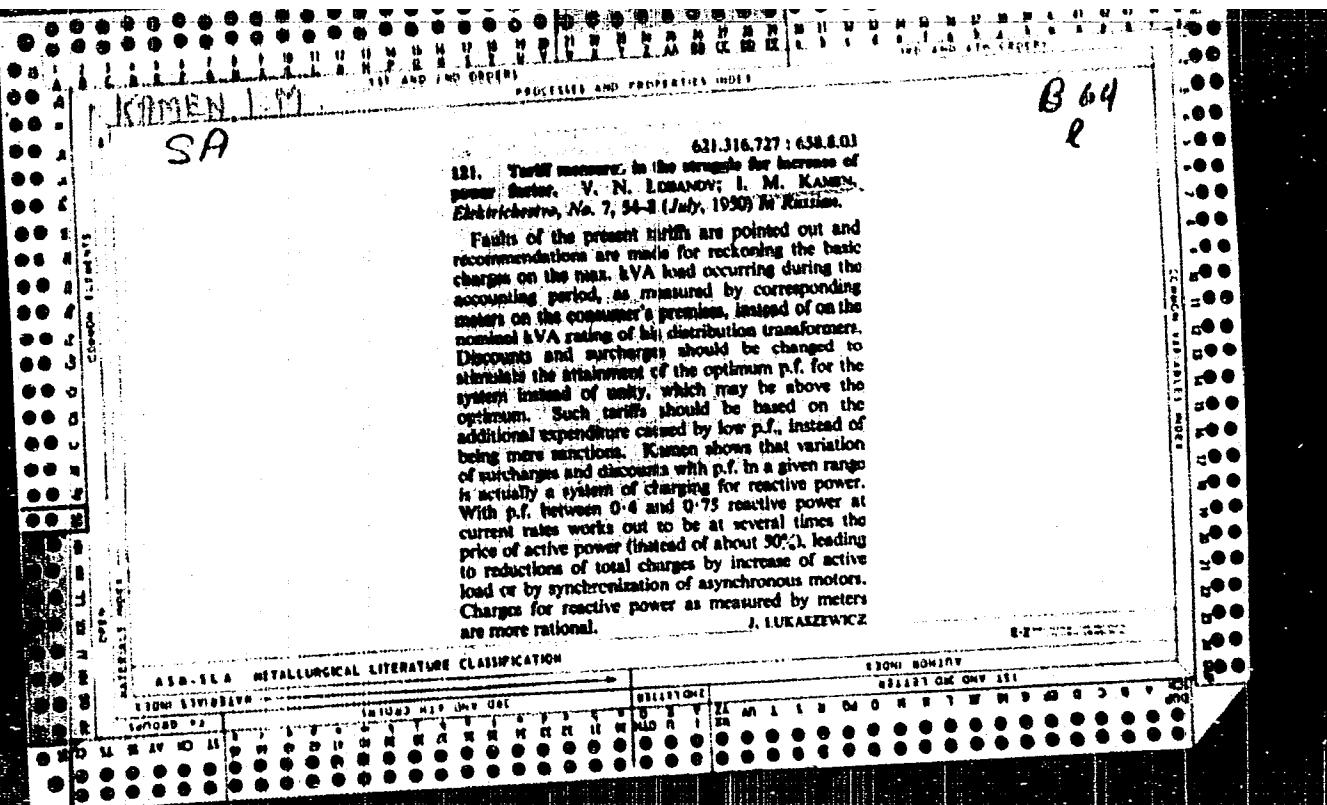
1. Rukovoditel' gruppy laboratoriï avtomatiki Shakhtinskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ugol'nogo instituta.
(Electric protection)
(Mine railroads--Wires and wiring)

KAMEN', Boris Iosifovich, inzh.

Method for obtaining a creepage rate in asynchronous motors with phase rotors. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elekromekh. 7 no.11:1390-1392 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy laboratorii avtomatiki Shakhtinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ugol'nego instituta.





PA 171T46

KAMEN', I. M.

USSR/Electricity - Induction Motors Nov 50
Braking

"Method of Studying Asymmetrical Circuits of
Induction Motors," I. M. Kamen', Cand Tech Sci,
Taganrog

"Elektrichestvo" No 11, pp 42-47

Method consists of resolving magnetizing forces
in stator into symmetrical components. Ana-
lyzes several braking circuits for practical
use. Submitted 12 Jul 50.

171T46

KAMEN', I. M.

235T38

USSR/Electricity - Induction Motors Aug 52

"Determination of the Starting Characteristics
of Single-Phase Induction Motors With Starting
Windings," I. M. Kamen', Cand Tech Sci, Taganrog

"Elektrichestvo" No 8, pp 15-21

Author presents method for calcg starting torque and starting currents in single-phase operation based on 3-phase motor catalogue data. Considers various starting circuits as special cases of 3-phase operation with unbalanced stator line and phase voltages. Gives curves for capacitance required for given starting torque. Shows advantages for circuits with sym phase connections.

Submitted 4 May 51.

235T38

KAMEN', Leonid Markovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

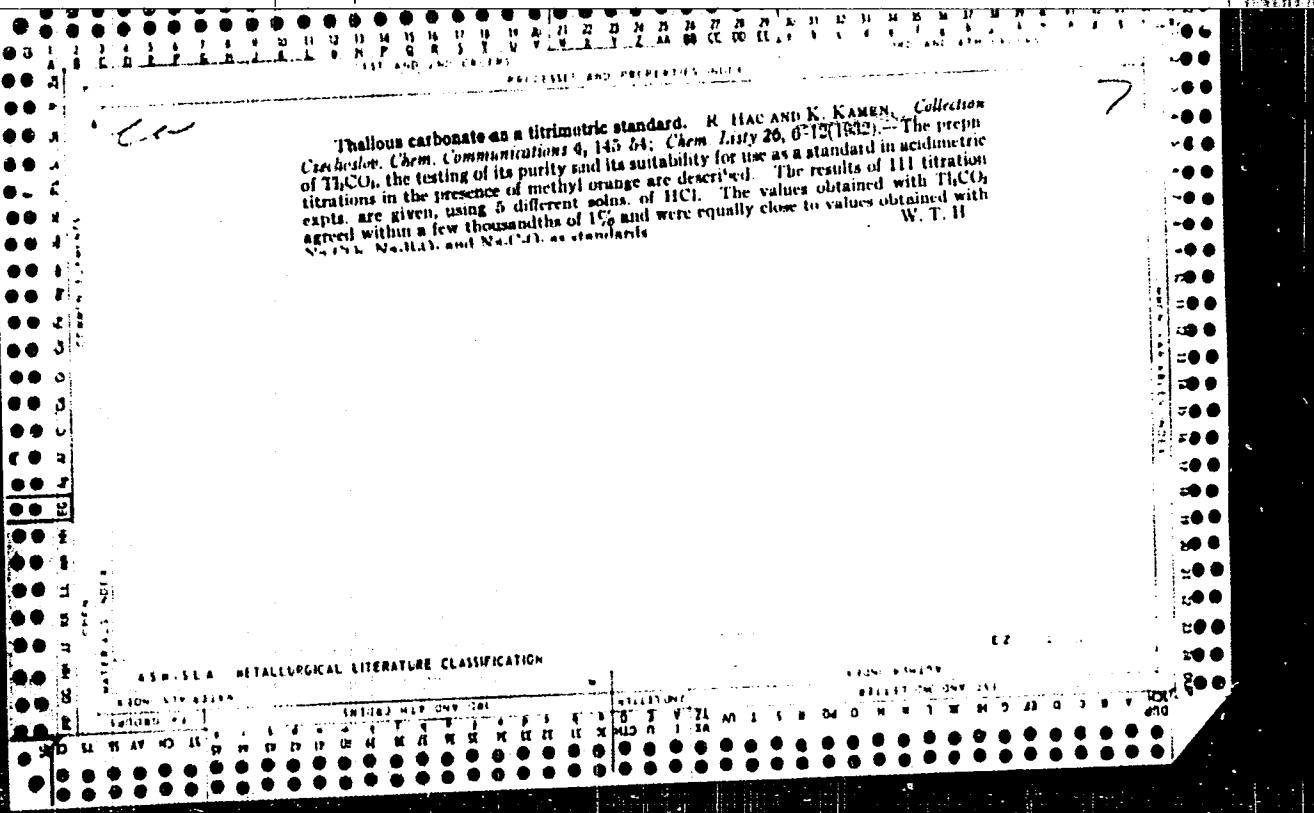
Effect of changes in the line voltage on the compensation ability
of synchronous motors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektormekh. 1 no.3:
68-74 '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

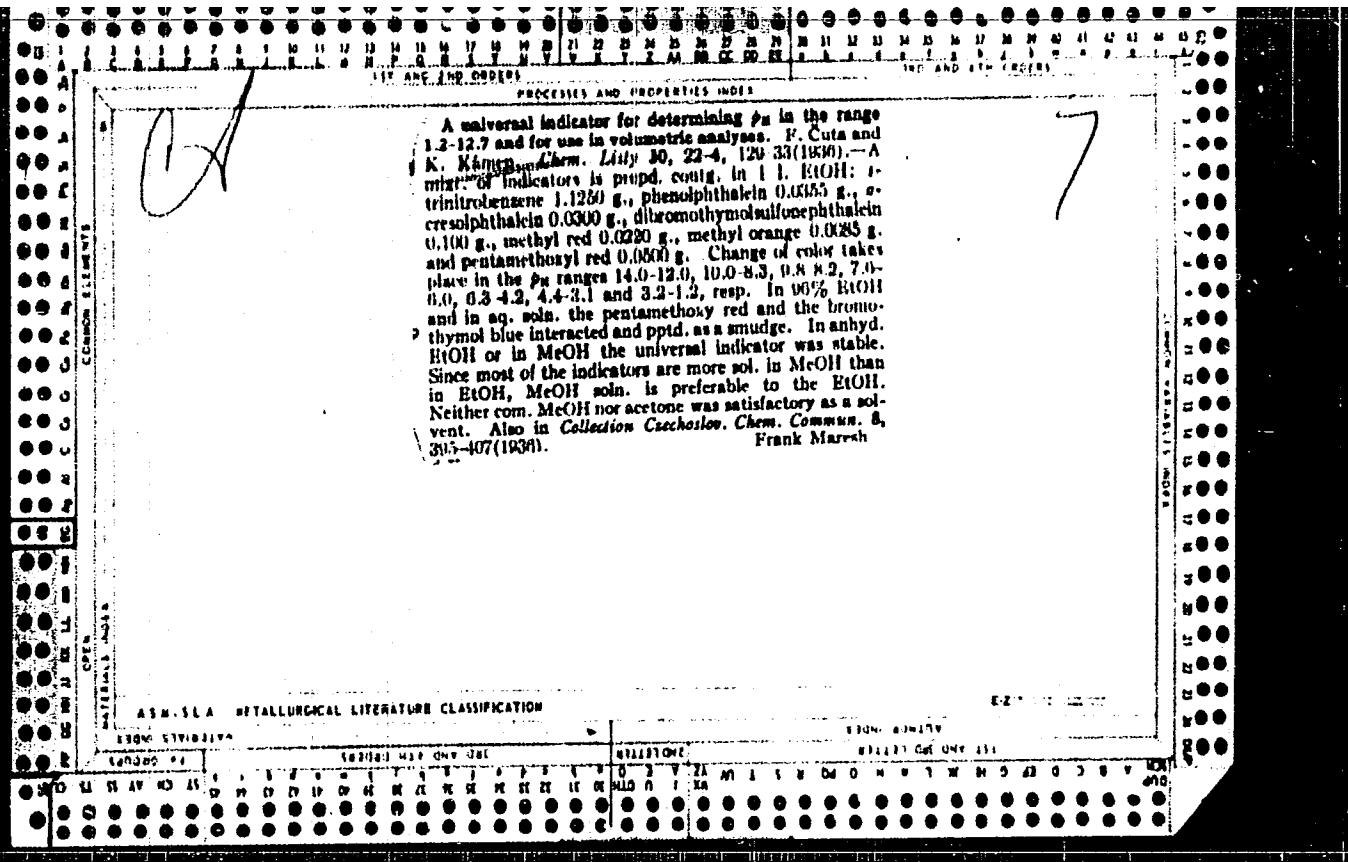
1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transpor-
ta.
(Electric motors, Synchronous)

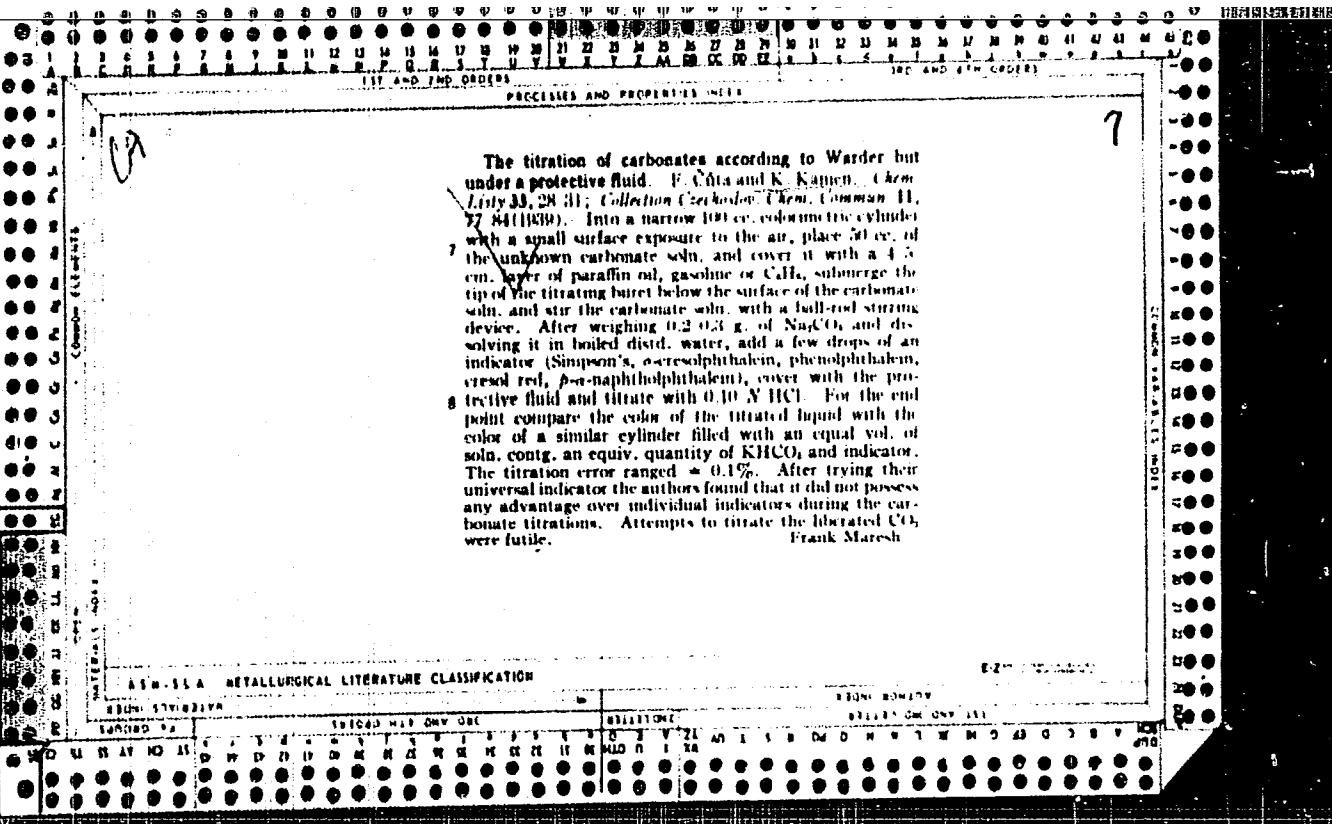
KAMEN', I.M., kand.tekn.nauk (Kramatorsk)

Operation of an asynchronous three-phase machine with an unequal number of turns in the phases of the stator winding.

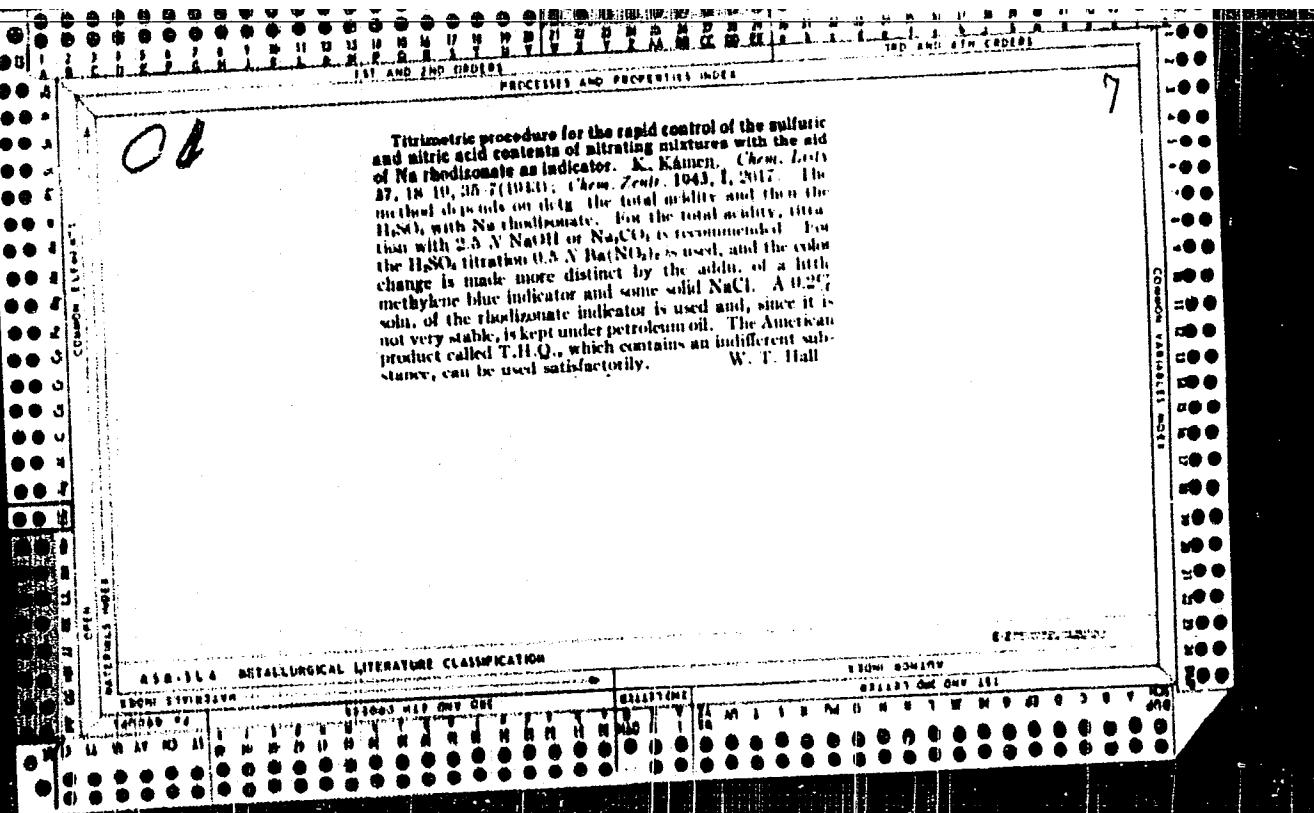
Elektrichestvo no.10:48-52 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric motors)







(1) 100% AND PREDICTIVE MODE																																																																					
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<p>Colorimetric determination of small amounts of 2:4'-diaminodiphenyl in presence of benzidine. V. Chao and K. K. Kuan (Chem. Listy, 1959, 53, 57-101). 2 g. of crude benzidine are dissolved in 100 c.c. of H₂O. H₂O is added to 200 c.c., and 20 c.c. of this solution are added to 25 c.c. of boiling H₂O (40° C.). The solution is cooled to 15°. After cooling, 5 drops of benzidine solution after 30 min., and treated with 10 g. H₂SO₄ (1:10) at -15°. To this filtrate 5 c.c. are added 20 g. of Na₂O₂, followed by 4 c.c. of 10% NaNO₃ at 0°, and the solution is diluted to 100 c.c. 5 c.c. of x-NaHCO₃ and 5 drops of 1% Congo red are added to 5-10 c.c. of solution or of standard 2:4'-diaminodiphenyl solutions, followed by 15 c.c. of H₂O or tetrazotised benzidine solution (0.07 mg. per litre), and the colorations are compared.</p> <p>R. T.</p>																																																																					
<p>ASH-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">SUBJECTIVE</th> <th colspan="12">OBJECTIVE</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">SUBJECTIVE</th> <th colspan="12">OBJECTIVE</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.000</td> </tr> </table>		SUBJECTIVE		OBJECTIVE												SUBJECTIVE		OBJECTIVE												1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
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1340. *Differential method for direct determination of carbon dioxide.* F. Cato and M. Maruya (Guti. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1948, 13, 232-236).—Apparatus is described for the determination of CO_2 by decomposing the sample with a non-volatile acid. The CO_2 is boiled off and absorbed in NaOH or $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ solution by shaking in a volumeter. Excess of hydroxide is titrated, the oxidation being protected from atm. CO_2 by paraffin oil layer. Sources of error are discussed, and the accuracy is illustrated by blank tests and by tests on known samples. From these results, an average accuracy of $\pm 0.08\%$ is claimed for samples containing 0.03-0.10 g. of CO_2 .
R. R. BALDWIN.

Measurement of [REDACTED] by indicator papers in industrial
plants. N. S. [REDACTED] (Technica Natl. Co., Neratovice,
Czech.), [REDACTED] (Pocahontas Corp.), and [REDACTED] (U.S.
1128-7) (U.S.A.)(Pub. [REDACTED])--Factors affecting the quality

paper should be nearly
pure cellulose, of high porosity (to prevent chromatographic drift), of soft, even texture, neutral, free from Lutetium oxide, and pure white. The indicators should not show dichroism, should show as nearly as possible pure spectral colors, and have medium water solv. Complete immersion of test paper in water and comparison against a white background is recommended. Sols. which lack buffers, or contain proteins or too many neutral salts, or are highly colored or turbid, require special paper; such papers are available, e.g., for milk.

H. Newcombe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pesticides.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28689.

Author : Kamen, K

Inst :

Title : The Volumetric Determination of Warfarin in Technical
Preparations.

Orig Pub: Chem Prumysl, 7, No 9, 472-476 (1957) (in Czech with
English and Russian summaries)

Abstract: A volumetric method has been developed for the
indirect determination of 3-(α' -acetylbenzyl)-
-4-hydroxycoumarin (Warfarin) (I) in commercial pre-
parations, based on the iodoform reaction (Liben)
[spelling uncertain] of I in 2 N NaOH. (In order to

Card : 1/2

219

Simultaneous spectrophotometric determination of α - and β -toluenesulfonamide in their commercial products. Karel Kamec and Liborina Opilská (Spolana Co., Neratovice, Czechoslovakia). Chem. pramy 9, 14-17 (1969).—Mixts. of α - and β -toluenesulfonamide are analyzed in 0.2% NaOH soln. by observing the extinctions at 248.0 m μ and 274.4 m μ . The extinctions are stable, additive, and obey Beer's law if CO₂ is excluded. Substances absorbing in this range must be removed. The method is useful mainly for testing the purity of either isomer when the other isomer is the only impurity.

H. Newcombe

L 4906-66 EWT(d)/EMP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP5026305

UR/0144/65/000/008/0905/0906
681.142.6.44

AUTHOR: Kamen', L. I. (Engineer); Timoshuk, K. P. (Engineer); Pyatiletova, G. P.

(Engineer)

TITLE: The improvements in the floating decimal point interpretation system used in the "Minsk-1" computer

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 8, 1965, 905-906

TOPIC TAGS: computer program, computer programming, computer coding, coding

ABSTRACT: The producer of the "Minsk-1" type machines (Minsk-11, 12, 14) developed a floating decimal point interpretation system which allows the original computer, designed to operate under fixed decimal point conditions, to solve problems with floating point. However, the use of such interpreters in the case of programs containing numerous subprograms with large pseudocodeless portions considerably slows down the solution of the problems. To shorten the machine time without complicating the task of the interpretation system, the present authors investigated approaches for 1) the bypassing of and return to the interpreter; and 2) for the continuous use of floating decimal point standard subprograms (unaltered, or with a minimum amount of alterations). This was achieved with the introduction of the "64 k 0000" pseudocode and minor alterations in the interpreter and standard subprograms, which are described in the present note. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

Card 1/2

L 4906-66

ACC NR: AP5026305

ASSOCIATION: Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Novo-Kramatorsk Machine-Building Factory) 2

SUBMITTED: 25Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 000

GC
Card 2/2

KAMEN, M.

"Radioactive Tracers in Biology" (Radioaktivnyye indikatory v biologii), Moscow,
1948

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620220019-9

KAMEN, S.

Karst formation of the Tisovec area. p. 24. KRASY SLOVENSKA. Bratislava.
Vol. 31, no. Jan. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress.
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620220019-9"

KAMEN, S.

Michnova Cave. p. 151.
No. 4, Apr. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress.
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

Kamen, S.

Kamen, S. The Tisovec Karst and its surroundings. p.163.

Vol. 7, No. 3/4, 1955, GEOGRAFICKY CASOPIS, BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10,
Oct. 1956.

KAMEN, S.

Fate of Bobacka Cave on the Muran plateau. p. 239.
OCHRANA PRIRODY. (Ministerstvo kultury, Statni pece o
ochranu prirody) Praha.
Vol. 10, no. 8, Nov. 1955.

SOURCES: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956

KAMEN, S.

KAMEN, S. Thermal evaluation of caves. p. 303.

Vol. 11, no. 10, Dec 1956

OCHRANA PRIRODY

AGRICULTURE

Czechoslovakia

See: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KAMEN, S.

"Ice cave at Machy."

P. 273. (Ministerstvo kultury. Statni pece o ochranu prirody --Praha, Czechoslovakia.)
Vol. 12, no. 9, Dec. 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

KAMEN, S.

"The Bodolova chasm."

p. 259. (Cjesky Lid., Vol 34, No. 7, 1957, Prague, Czechoslovakia)

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol 7, No. 12, Dec 58

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Forestry. Dendrology. K

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10761

AUTHOR : Kamen, S.

INST. : "

TITLE : Mountain Pine Growth on the Reservation "Machoch" on Muran Plateau.

ORIG. PUB. : Ochrana prirody, 1957, 12, No. 7, 212-214.

ABSTRACT : Conditions of Pinus mughus growth surviving in Slovakia at the elevation of 705-780 meters above sea level are described. Among the groves of this pine, there are encountered singly: spruce, larch and birch. The growth of P. mughus at such a low elevation is explained by the northern exposure, low temperature of the soil surface which is covered with an unbroken carpet of Sphagnum acutifolium under which there are encountered pieces of ice even in summer, and by the close location here of the caves in which a layer of ice is also preserved in summer. On the surface of the soil, under the pine, there were found

CARD: 1/2

KAMEN, S

"Periodic spring near Tisovec."

KRASY SLOVENSKA, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 36, no. 6, June 1959

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept 59
Uncles

KAMENAR, B.

Production of coating for induction furnaces from domestic raw materials,
p. 125. TEHNICKI PREGLED. (Centar za naucnu dokumentaciju i pro-
duktivnost NR Hrvatske) Zagreb. Vol. 7, No. 4, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 8, Aug. 1956.

KAMENAR, B.

G

YUGOSLAVIA/Electricity - Semiconductors.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 9, 1959, 2053⁴

Author : Kamenar, Boris

Inst : Institute "Rudjer Boskovic" Zagerb, Yugoslavia

Title : Principal Investigations in the Field of Semiconductors

Orig Pub : Tehnika, 1958, 13, No 10, 232-234

Abstract : Survey of experimental and theoretical research and physics of chemistry of semiconductors, carried out at certain scientific research institutes in Belgrade, Zagerb, and Ljubljana. The chemical research concerns the technology of preparation and purification of semiconducting materials. The physical research includes measurement of the electric resistivity of semiconductors, the Hall coefficient, the lifetime of minority carriers, noise in semiconductors, and also problems in

Card 1/2

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L 30062-66 EWP(s)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/NW/LWD
ACC NR: AP6020612

SOURCE CODE: GE/0063/66/342/01-/0108/0110

AUTHOR: Kamenar, B.

59
B

ORG: Laboratory of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb

TITLE: Preparation of elemental boron

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fur anorganische und allgemeine Chemie, v. 342, no. 1-2, 1966, 108-110

TOPIC TAGS: boron, boron compound, tantalum

ABSTRACT: The preparation of elemental boron by reduction of boron halides with sodium in the vapor phase is described. The reduction was carried out in an apparatus with tantalum lining, in vacuo, at a temperature of 440-460°C. The reaction yield amounted on the average to 85%, with a total amount of about 5 g of finely divided amorphous boron. The author thanks Prof. D. Grdenic for helpful suggestions and his interest in this work, members of the Rueter Boskovic Institute, Misses B. Kostelac and M. Kajzer for spectrographical analyses, and Prof. Z. Devide and Dr. (Miss) M. Wrischer for electron microscope photographs. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 11May65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1-10

KAMENAR, B.; BAN, Z.; DADIC, M.

A press for electric-resistivity measurements of powders. Croat
chem acta 31 no.4:159-161 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Department for Structural and Inorganic Chemistry, Institute
"Ruder Boskovic", Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.
(Powders) (Electric resistance)
(Electric measurements)

KAMENSKIY
Distr: 4E2c(m)

27
4
The coordination of Ila in stannous chloride dihydrate.
D. Gordan and D. Jevremović (Bulgar. Akad. Nauk Inst.,
Niš, Yugoslavia). "Proc. Chem. Soc." 1969, 312-13.
X-ray analysis indicated that 1 H₂O mol. in SnCl₂.2H₂O (I)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620220019-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620220019-9"

DESPOTOVIC, Z.; KAMENAR, B.

A. laboratory apparatus for single crystal preparation by Czochlarski
method. Croat chem acta 32 no.2:115-116 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Department of Structural and Inorganic Chemistry, Institute
"Ruder Boskovic," Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.
(Chemical apparatus) (Germanium) (Crystals)

KAMENAR, B.; HERCIG, M.

The determination of molybdenum, uranium and silicon in molybdenum and uranium silicides. Croat chem acta 36 no.2:95-97 '64.

1. Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Zagreb, and the Huder Boskovic Institute, Zagreb.

KAMENAR, Stefan

"Determination of the Apparent Constants of the Transfer of Dialkyl Xanthogen Disulfides During Low-temperature Emulsive Copolymerization of Butadiene with Styrene,"
Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, No. 7, Jul 60, p. 525.

Affiliation: Department of Organic Technology at the Slovak Technical University in Bratislava.

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V/003/60/000/008/002/003
B015/B058

5.3831

AUTHORS: Kamenár, Štefan, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Šimek,
~~Ivan~~, Engineer; Regenshogenová, Eva, Engineer (Bratislava)TITLE: Copolymerization of 2-Vinyl Furan With Vinylidene Chloride!
Determination of the Copolymerization Parameters

PERIODICAL: Chemické zvesti, 1960, No. 8, pp. 581-589.

TEXT: The copolymerization of the two monomers 2-vinyl furan and vinylidene chloride was investigated by determining the copolymerization parameters according to the adapted integrated form of the copolymerization equation. The molar composition of the mixture of the monomers was altered from 0 to 1, and the amount of the non-reacted monomer was determined by the Zacherle-Krainick method (Ref. 34) (Tables 1,2). The numerical calculation of the parameters was carried out by the method of least squares (Table 3), and the values $r_1 = 11.7 \pm 0.07$ and $r_2 = 0.15 \pm 0.014$ were obtained. A correlation with the rule by Kh. S. Bagdasaryan (Ref. 35) was observed. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and

Card 1/2

KAMENCHENKO, V.P., assistant

Effect of the new salicylic preparation ~maglin on the blood
coagulation indices in rheumatism. Trud KGMI no.10:242-246 '63.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. kafedroy - prof. I.B.
Shulutko) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KAMENCHIK, A. E.

USSR/Physics - Dielectric Loss

Jan 52

"Dielectric Losses in Alkaline Alumosilicate Glasses," N. M. Verebeychik, A. E. Kamenchik, V. I. Odelevskiy

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXII, No 1, pp 12-15

Investigates the dielec losses in high-silicic potassium-alumosilicate glasses corresponding to the general mol formula $K_2O \cdot xAl_2O_3 \cdot (17-2x)SiO_2$. Shows that the dielec losses are complex function of compn which passes through a min when the ratio of atoms of concns of oxygen and small cations, $b = (O/Si+Al)$, equals 2; it passes through a max when $b = 2 \pm 0.012$.
Submitted 28 Mar 51.

206T98

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620220019-9

KAMENCHIK, A. Ye., VERBEYCHIK, N. N. and ODELEVSKIY, V. I.

"Dielectric Losses in Alkali Aluminosilicate Glasses," ZhTF, 22, No. 1, pp 12-15,
1952.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620220019-9"

~~WARTANTS, A.G.: KAMENCHIK, A.E.~~

Experimental use of melted and cast-zircon mullite refractories
in open-hearth furnace "caissons." Ogneupory 22 no. 4:145-152 '57.

(MLRA 10:6)

1. Leningradskiy institut ogneuporov.
(Open hearth furnaces) (Zircon) (Mullite)

KAMENCHIK, A. Ye.

AUTHORS: Marants, A. G., Kamenchik, A. Ye. 72-1-5/13

TITLE: The Behavior of Smelt-Casting Products of Zirconium Mullite During Heating (Povedeniye plavleno-litykh tsirkono-mullitovykh izdeliy pri nagrevanii)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, № 1, pp. 16 - 18 (USSR) 15

ABSTRACT: The cast products of zirconium mullite of the Yerevanskiy-mullite plant are distinguished by their high content of hydrofluoric oxides the sum of which amounts to 6 - 9 %. In the so-called improved zirconium mullite (type 4 My) only a 5 % content of these oxides is permitted according to the technical prescription of 1952. Cast parts of good quality usually contain not less than 70 % of the crystal phase (mullite and corundum) and not more than 30 % glass and ore minerals. The process of the flowing out of the glass-like phase from a zirconium mullite beam was discovered while it was being tested as to its heat resistance. After heating up to 1600-1700 ° its porosity rose noticeably. In order to investigated the behavior of zirconium mullite during heating special experiments were carried out. The outer appearance of the zirconium mullite samples before and after burning at different temperatures is shown in figures 1 - 3. The characteristic values of porosity, and of the

Card 1/3

72-1-5/13

The Behavior of Smelt-Casting Products of Zirconium Mullite During Heating

volume-metric and specific weight of the samples investigated are shown in table 1, its chemical composition may be seen from table 2. The experiments and the results obtained are then described in detail and explained. Microphotographs of the polished surfaces of zirconium mullite before and after burning the samples are shown in figures 4, 5, and 6. The results obtained by counting the phase components by means of a microscope in the zirconium mullite samples before and after burning are mentioned in table 3. The flowing out of the glass from the zirconium mullite, which is accompanied by a considerable increase of its porosity, leads to a more rapid wear under the action of glass or slag, which was confirmed also by N. V. Solomin and N. M. Galdina and others (reference 1). Consequently, the decrease of the hydrofluoric oxide content in cast zirconium mullite must be looked upon as a problem of immediate importance. The solution of the problem will make it possible to improve the quality of the products and to increase their durability during operation. The total sum of all hydrofluoric oxides in products made from zirconium mullite should not exceed 4,3 to 4,5 %. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 1 Slavic.reference.

Card 2/3

The Behavior of Smelt-Casting Products of Zirconium Mullite During Heating ^{72-1-5/13}

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Institute for Refractories
(Leningradskiy institut ogneuporov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

~~KAMENCHIK A.E.~~

Bonding raw magnesite firebricks and burning them without
preliminary drying. Ogneupory 28 no.5:194-199 '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov
(Firebrick)

KAMENCHIK, I.A.

Automatic regulation of high-temperature drying of lumber. Der. prom.
11 no.9:5-6 S '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy lesopil'-
noy, derevoobrabatyvayushchey i lesozagotovitel'noy promyshlennosti.

KAMENCHIK, M. D.

PA 19T98

USSR/Cables - Electrical Properties Nov 1946
Cables - Materials

"Construction of a Powerful Cable Trunk Line,"
M. D. Kamenchik, Construction Chief, 1½ pp

"Vestnik Svyazi - Elektro Svyaz!" No 11 (80)

The trunk line from Moscow to Khar'kov was completed at 1800, 2 Nov 1946. This article traces the route followed by the cable and also some of the operational and technical characteristics of this cable line.

19T98

Kamenchik, M. G.

BUDZINSKAYA-SOKOLOVA, S.B; KAMENCHIK, M. G.

Certain anatomical reasons for Dzhanelidze's transthoracic
block of aortic cardiac plexi in angina pectoris. Khirurgiia,
Moskva no. 10:32-36 Oct. 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of Leningrad Scientific-Research Institute of First Aid
(Director -- A. N. Grushkin; Scientific Supervisor -- Prof.
Yu. Yu. Dzhanelidze, deceased).

KAMENCHIK, M.G.

[Subserous leiomyomas of the small intestine and its complications] Subseroznye leiomiomy tonkogo kishechnika i ikh oslozhneniya. Vest.khir. 70 no.1:40-42 '50. (CIML 19:1)

1. Leningrad.

KAMENCHIK, M. G.

Liver - Wounds and Injuries

Unusual variation of closed hepatic wound. Vest. khir., 72, no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

KA'ENCHIK, M.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Immediate and late results of conservative and surgical treatment
of acute cholecystitis. Khirurgia, Moskva, no.5:27-31 My '55.

(MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy
pomoshchi imeni prof. I.I. Dzhanelidze i bol'nitsy neotlozhnoy
khirurgii i terapii (direktor i glavnyy vrach; dotsent D.N. Fedo-
rov)

(CHOLECYSTITIS, ther.
conservative treatment & surg., comparison of results)

KAMENCHIK, M.G. (Leningrad)

Treatment of acute cholecystitis. Klin.med. 33 no.4:77-81 Ap '55.
(MIRA 8:7)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni prof. I.I.Dzhanelidze i Bol'nitsy neotlozhnoy khrurgii i terapii (direktor i glavnnyy vrach - dotsent D.N.Fedorov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. F.G.Uglov)
(CHOLECYSTITIS, therapy)

KAMENCHIK, M.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Leningrad, Vasil'yevskiy
ostrov, 1-ya liniya, 36, kv.44)

Diseases simulating acute cholecystitis. Vest. khir. 92
no.2:127-131 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni prof. Yu.Yu. Dzhanelidze (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti direktora- doktor med. nauk Ye.G. Tsurinova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.N. Berkutov).

KARENCHIN, I. S.

Brief manual for the metalworker specializing in heat treatment Kiev, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-stroit. lit-ry, Ukr. otd-nie, 1-54. 207 p.
(55-35543)

TN7692.K3

KAMENCI, Bela, ing.

Controlling the first stage of the graphitization process of
cupola malleable iron. Livarstvo 11 no.55/56:116-125 My Je 164

1. "Pobeda" Machine and Gearing Plant, Novi Sad.

~~KAMENCHUK, M. - guardii general-leytenant inzhenernykh voyek.~~

Preparing roads and disposition of troops for a halt in winter. Voen.
vest. 36 no.12:47-53 D '56. (MIRA 10:2)
(Winter warfare) (Military roads)

KAMENCI, Bela

Factory checking of the first stage of graphitization in case
of black malleable casting from cupola furnaces. Ljevarstvo
9 no.1/6 9-16 '64.

KAMENDO, A.Ye.

Some construction defects of woodworking machinery. Der.prom.
11 no.6:27 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Woodworking machinery--Design and construction)

KAMENDO, A.Ye.

Organization of preventive maintenance of new types of
woodworking equipment in the initial period of their use.
Trudy VSNIPILesdrev no.9:45-51 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

KAMENDROVSKIY, Aleksandr Andreyevich; BAGRANOVA, N., red.; SKVORTSOVA, L.,
tekhn. red.

[Tomatoes in Kostroma Province] Tomaty v Kostromskoi oblasti. Kostroma,
Kostromskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 30 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Kostroma Province--Tomatoes)

KAMENDROVSKIY, A. A., CAND AGR SCI, "PROCEDURES WHICH ACCELERATE RIPENING OF TOMATOES AND INCREASE THE YIELD OF RIPE FRUIT IN THE OPEN GROUND OF KOSTROMSKAYA OBLAST." KOSTROMA, 1960. (MIN OF AGR RSFSR, KOSTROMA AGR INST "KARAVAYEVO"). (KL, 3-61, 225).

CHEBOTAREV, KAMENETS, KORTUSHKO, SHVIDCHENKO

Influence of Vitamins on the Cardiovascular System and Lipid Metabolism.
in old people.

Report to be presented at Medical Society of J.E.PURKYNE, Czech,
Vitaminological Cong., Prague, Czech, 3-6 Jun 63

KLEPIKOV, Ye.S. (Moskva); KAMENOV, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Tangential effect of liquid flow during the removal of thin
oil films from flat surfaces. Noll. zhur. 27 no.6:828-
832 N.D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted July 17, 1964.

BRONSHTEYN, A.I. [deceased]; PETROVA, Ye.P.; BRUSKINA, A.M.; KAMENETSKAYA,
A.G.

Materials on the study of hearing in newborn and suckling infants.
Probl.fiziol.akust. 4:114-122 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR
i 3-ya gospital'naya klinika Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo pedia-
tricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Leningrad.
(AUDIOLOGY) (HEARING)

SHISHKIN, Kirill Aleksandrovich, prof. [deceased]; GUREVICH, Abram Natano-vich, kand. tekhn. nauk; STEPANOV, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEV, Vladimir Andreyevich, inzh.; SURZHIN, Sergey Nikolayevich, inzh.; KAMENETSKIY, B.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MOISEYEV, G.A., inzh., retsenzent; TURIK, N.A., inzh., retsenzent; SAZONOV, A.G., inzh., red.; KHUTORIANSKIY, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[TE3 diesel locomotive] Teplovóz TE3. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1961.
371 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Diesel locomotives)

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AUTHORS: Kassil', G. N., Veyn, A. M., Kamenetskaya, B. I. 20-4-57/60

TITLE: The State of the Haematoencephalic Barrier in the Case of Certain Experimental Influences Applied to the Organism(Sostoyaniye gemato-entsefalicheskogo bar'yera pri nekotorykh eksperimental'nykh vozdeystviyakh na organism).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 4, pp. 833-836 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The study of this barrier (in the following called HEB) meets with a number of difficulties in hospital practice and on the occasion of experiments. The most current methods show considerable shortcomings. In general they refer not only to the transition of the substance to be investigated from the blood into the cerebrospinal liquid and into the brain tissue but also complicated correlations in the organism which escape consideration. The use of radio isotopes makes possible a more complete and more detailed study of the permeability of the HEB although also this method shows some shortcomings. The authors aim not only at the study of the rôle of the barrier mechanisms on the occasion of the occurring and the development of pathological processes in the central nerve system but they also work out some methods of systematic action on the barrier which make possible an increase (or decrease) of their permeability for experi-

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The State of the Haematoencephalic Barrier in the Case
of Certain Experimental Influences Applied to the Organism.

20-4-57/60

mental and therapeutic purposes.

Rats of a weight of 100 g were used for the experiments. Radioactive phosphorus P^{32} was used as permeability indicator from which 2 μ Cu were injected interperitoneally into a 1 ml physiological solution. After 1, 3, 24, 48 hours the animals were beheaded and a bloodsample was taken from the separated blood vessels (0,1 ml).

The P^{32} distribution between the blood and the brain in the norm (coefficient of permeability). After one hour the maximum content of P^{32} was in the hypothalamic area, then in decreasing sequence in the brain stem followed with decreasing content by the cerebral cortex, hypothalamic area, cerebellum, and the white substance (Fig. 1). Within 3 hours 15 % of the P^{32} contained in the blood penetrate into the brain of the rat. HEP-permeability in the case of a closed cerebral trauma and on the occasion of spasm (experimental epilepsy). The injury was made by a dosed weight. In general the trauma was accompanied by unconsciousness and cramps. The cramp was achieved by means of a short (1 sec.) passing of line current through the head of the animal. It could be observed that after 1 hour the P^{32} content was much higher in the case of the case of the

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The State of the Haematoencephalic Barrier in the Case of Certain Experimental Influences Applied to the Organism. 20-4-57/60

skull trauma than at the control. One hour after a cramp this content also increases in the brain, however much weaker. 3 hours after the epileptical fit a considerable increase of the HEB permeability could be observed. 3 hours after the trauma this permeability is also still higher than in the control but lower than after the epileptical fit. After 24 and 48 hours no difference can be observed in the content

of P^{32} between the experimental and the check animals. The obtained results demonstrate that in the case of a skull-cerebrum-trauma and of cramps in the brain of rats the contents of the free azetylcholine and the activity of the hyaluronidase increase. Permeability of HEB in the case of some forms of the experimental therapy of the skull-cerebrum-trauma.

For this purpose anticholinergic, ganglia-blocking, sympathetic and antihistamine preparates were used. On the occasion of atropine injections the permeability increased by the trauma normalized again. The content of free azetylcholine and the activity of the hyaluronidasis decreased. Pentamine (dibromethylpentamethyldiethylentriamine, similar to pendiomide) and proserine produced similar effects. Metazon showed weaker effects. Antihistamine preparates (Dimedrol) did

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The State of the Haematoencephalic Barrier in the Case
of Certain Experimental Influences Applied to the Organism.

20-4-57/60

not produce important effects.

There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: The Group of the Corresponding Member of the Academy N. I.
Grashchenkov of the Department for Biological Sciences AN USSR
(Gruppa chlena - korrespondenta AN SSSR N. I. Grashchenkova pri
Otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESERVED: By A. D. Speranskiy, Academician, May 14, 1957

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

KAMENETSKAYA, B. I.

AUTHORS: Kassil', G. N., Kamenetskaya, B. I., 20-4-52/52
Dunayevskaya, M. B.

TITLE: The Permeability of the Haemato-Encephalic Barrier to P^{32}
When Administered Through the Nasal Mucous Membrane
(Pronitsayemost' P^{32} -gemato-entsefalicheskogo bar'yera po
otnosheniyu k P^{32} pri vvedenii yego cherez slizistuyu
obolochku nosa).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 4, pp. 725-728 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method employed by the authors to subject the nasal mucous membrane to iono-galvanization (nasal therapy /Ref. 1,2/) in many cases of some diseases connected with a disturbance of the central nervous system causes the pathological process to cease. They proved to be very efficacious in the case of ulcers in the bowels and duodenal ulcers, diencephalic syndrome, headaches of various origins, neuralgia of the Nervus trigeminus etc. However, the effective mechanism of the nasal therapy still remains unexplained in many respects. It turned out to be more complicated than the authors originally believed. In view of the fact that direct anatomic connections exist between the nasal mucous membrane and the subarachnoidal space of the brain, the authors presume that the chemicals

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The Permeability of the Haemato-Encephalic Barrier to P³² 20-4-52/52
When Administered Through the Nasal Mucous Membrane

penetrate into the cerebrospinal fluid (henceforth referred to as CSF), which means that the haemato-encephalic barrier (henceforth referred to as HEB) is avoided by them. This was confirmed in the case of animals and corpses (Ref. 4). It may be presumed that the charged particles of these or other substances, introduced into the nasal mucous membrane by ionogalvanization, penetrate straight into the nutritive milieu of the brain through the perineural gap of the Nervus olfactorius and the Nervus trigeminus. The present information serves the purpose of checking the correctness of this opinion. P³² was applied to patients suffering from various troubles of the central and peripheral nervous system in the following manners:

- I. Per os; after 1 hour specimens of blood- and CSF were taken (by lumbar puncture) and their radioactivity was determined.
 - II. Through the nasal mucous membrane on cotton plugs.
 - III. As in the case of II, but by ionogalvanization by connecting the cotton plugs to the D. C. cathode. The anode was fixed near the hole in the back of the head (Ref. 1,2).
- Card 2/4 The determination of the radioactivity was carried out as in II and III. It was not possible to carry out a control with

The Permeability of the Haemato-Encephalic Barrier to P^{32} 20-4-51/52
When Administered Through the Nasal Mucous Membrane

healthy persons, because lumbar puncture is permitted only in the case of patients of a certain kind. A high P^{32} content in the CSF was observed in the case of a not open cranial trauma and in the case of concussion of the brain (Ref. 5, 6). The results obtained show that if P^{32} is introduced through the nasal mucous membrane, penetration of radioactive phosphorus into the CSF can be increased considerably, which is of practical, clinical importance. The P^{32} - level is increased to 16.7% in the case of the cotton plug method (series II). In the case of one single galvanization nearly 1/3 of the P^{32} contained in the blood penetrates into the CSF. It may therefore be said that the physiological effect in the case of introduction by iono-galvanization is to a considerable extent due to the medicines penetrating into the CSF as well as to a direct action upon the nervous centers. A contrary effect produced by a number of vegetotropic substances upon the central and peripheral sections of the nervous system, which was made known by the works by L. S. Shtern and collaborators (Ref. 7,8) play a

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The Permeability of the Haemato-Encephalic Barrier to P^{32} 20-4-52/52
When Administered Through the Nasal Mucus Membrane

certain part in connection with the selection of the remedy for nasal therapy.

There are 3 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Group of N. I. Grashchenkov in the Department for Biological Sciences AN USSR (Gruppa N. I. Grashchenkova, pri Otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: July 17, 1957, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/5 Neurology May 59

2280. THE ROLE OF THE HAEMATOENCEPHALIC BARRIER IN THE PATHOGENESIS AND THERAPY OF ACUTE CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA
(Russian text) - Kamenevskaya B. I., S. P. Botkin Clin. Hosp., Moscow,
USSR - BYULL. EKSPER. BIOL. MED. 1958, 45/6 (41-44) Graphs 3

The permeability of the blood-brain barrier was investigated in 100 patients with acute craniocerebral trauma, by comparison of the concentration of P_{32} in the blood with that in the CSF. The concentration of acetylcholine and the activity of hyaluronidase in the CSF were also studied. These examinations were carried out both prior to and after the action of anticholinergic (atropine), sympathetic ('mesaton'), anticholinesterasic ('proserine'), ganglionblocking (pentamine), and antihistaminic ('dilomedrol') substances. All these substances except 'dilomedrol' decreased the permeability of the barrier and the concentration of acetylcholine in the CSF. Pentamine produced the most pronounced effect.

GASHCHENKOV, N.I., IRGER, I.M., KASSIL', G.N., KAMENETSKAYA, B.[•].
ORDYNETS, G.V.

Principles of pathogenic therapy in cerebrocranial injuries;
neurohormonal reactions in acute cerebrocranial injuries [with
summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.10:1204-1209 '58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i neyrokhirurgicheskogo
otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med.nauk I.M. Irger) bol'nitsy
imeni S.P. Botkina).

(BRAIN, wds & inj.
adrenocortical reactions (Rus))
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, physiol.
in brain inj. (Rus))

KAMENETSKAYA, B. I.: Master Med Sci (disc) -- "Some problems of the pathogenesis and therapy of concealed trauma of the skull in the acute period". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp (Min Health USSR, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, No 18, 1959, 128)

GRASHCHENKO, N.I. (Moskva); IRGER, I.M. (Moskva); KASSIL', G.N. (Moskva);
GIL'MAN, I.M. (Moskva); KAMENETSKAYA, B.I. (Moskva)

Vascular factor in acute craniocerebral trauma. Trudy Gos. nauch.-
issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:333-342 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(BRAIN—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; IRGER, I.M.; KASSIL', G.N.; VEYN, A.M.; KAMENETSKAYA, B.I.

Basis for pathogenic therapy of cerebrocranial injuries. Report no.1.
Functional state of the hemato-encephalic barrier in acute closed cerebro-
cranial injuries. Zhur. nevr. i psikh 59 no.3:351-356 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i nevrokhirurgiche-
skoye otdeleniye (zav. - doktor med. nauk I.M. Irger) bol'nitsy imeni
S. P. Botkina, Moskva.

(BRAIN, wds. & inj.

hemato-encephalic barrier (Rus))
(HEMATO-ENCEPHALIC BARRIER, in var. dis.
brain inj. (Rus))

Kamenevskaya, B.I.

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; KASSIL', G.N.; USOVA, M.K.; VEYN, A.M.; IL'INA, N.A.;
KAMENETSKAYA, B.I.; MEL'NIKOVA, Ye.M.

Application of acupuncture in certain diseases; clinical physiological
investigations. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 59 no.10:1159-1166 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Laboratoriya reflektornoy terapii Instituta psikiatrii (direktor -
prof. D.D. Fedotov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.
(ACUPUNCTURE)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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KAMENETSKAYA, B.I.

Conference on the problem "Histoematic barriers," Izv. AN SSSR, Ser.
biol. no. 6; 945-949 N-D '60.
(MIRA 13:11)
(CAPILLARIES--PERMEABILITY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620220019-9"

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; IRGER, I.M.; KASSIL', G.N.; GIL'MAN, P.M.; KAMENETSKAYA, B.I.

Principles of pathogenic therapy in cerebrocranial injuries. Report
No.3: Physiological mechanism of certain forms of therapy. Zhur.nevr.
i psikh. 60 no.5:551-555 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolesney (zav. - prof. N.I. Grashchenko) TSentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i neyrokhirurgicheskoye
otdeleniye (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk I.M. Irger) bol'nitsy
imeni S.P. Botkina, Moskva.

(BRAINS---WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(BLOOD VESSELS---PERMEABILITY)

KASSIL', G.N.; BOYEVA, Ye.M.; VEYN, A.M.; KAMENETSKAYA, B.I.; MAL'TSINA, V.S.;
MEL'NIKOVA, Ye.M.; FISHMAN, M.N.

Mechanisms of therapeutic effects in acupuncture. Vest.AMN SSSR
(MIRA 14:7)
16 no.3:37-47 '61.

1. Iz laboratorii reflektornoy terapii (rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR N.I.Grashchenkov) Instituta psichiatrii (dir. - prof.
D.D.Fedotov) AMN SSSR.
(ACUPUNCTURE)

BOYEVA, Ye.M.; GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; KAMENETSKAYA, B.I.; MEL'NIKOVA, Ye.M.

Use of steroid hormones in the acute period of a closed
cerebrocranial trauma. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.3:380-385
'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy -
prof. N.I. Grashchenkov). AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BOYEVA, Ye.M.; VEYN, A.M.; KAMENETSKAYA, B.I.; FISHMAN, M.N.

New materials on the effect of acupuncture on the vegetative nervous system. Sbor. trud. GMI no.9:63-72 '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratoriya refleksoterapii instituta psikiatrii AMN SSSR (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR N.I. Greshchenkov. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. G.N. Kassil').

KASSIL', G.N.; BOYeva, Ye.M.; VEYN, A.M.; KAMENETSKAYA, B.I.; MAL'TSINA, V.S.;
MEL'NIKOVA, Ye.M.; RAYT, M.L.

Acupuncture is a reflex method of treatment and its specific
characteristics. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't.
28 no. 5:415-419 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz laboratorii reflektornoy terapii AMN SSSR.

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